



A real-time optical ground receiver for photon starved environments

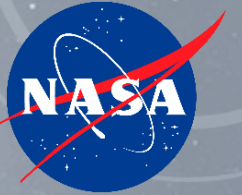
Free-Space Laser Communications XXXV

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NASA Glenn Research Center

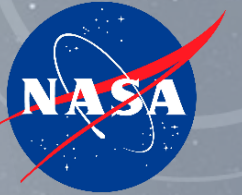
Cleveland, Ohio

Introduction



- **NASA is using the CCSDS Optical Communications High Photon Efficiency (HPE) waveform on future missions: Optical Artemis-2 Orion (O2O), Psyche**
 - PPM: 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256
 - Slot widths: 512 ns - 125 ps
 - Maximum data rate: ~2 Gbps
- **NASA Glenn is building a photon-counting ground receiver compliant with the CCSDS Optical Communications HPE standard**
 - PPM: 16, 32
 - Slot widths: 2 ns, 1 ns, 0.5 ns
 - Maximum data rate: 267 Mbps
- **Goals:**
 - Utilize commercial off the shelf (COTS) components
 - Demonstrate with O2O at the NASA Goddard Low Cost Optical Terminal (LCOT) ground station
 - Transfer technology to commercial company

Receiver Subsystems Under Development



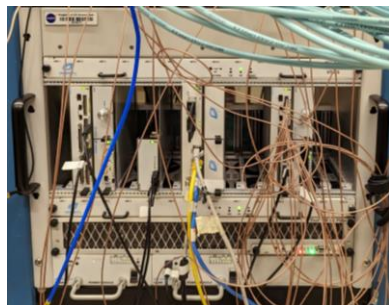
Fiber Interconnect:

- Photonic lantern (one multimode fiber input to 7 FMF outputs) or FMF
- Input fiber core size, number of outputs, and output fiber core size scalable to application
- In house prototyping capability; development partnership with University of Sydney



Single Photon Detector:

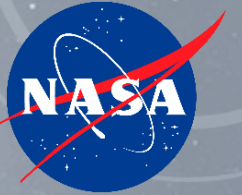
- COTS detectors, portable, rack-mounted
- Array of FMF coupled single-pixel detectors sharing one cryostat or single monolithic 16-channel array
- Continuous operation, includes amplifier electronics, 60-80% efficient



FPGA-based Receiver:

- 1 ADC per detector channel; digital detector channel combining
- Real Time processing; COTS development platform
- Compatible with CCSDS downlink optical waveform (high photon efficiency)
- FPGA VHDL/Verilog receiver code will be released

Fiber Interconnect and Detectors: Photonic Lantern + 7 Single Pixel Detectors



Photonic Lantern:

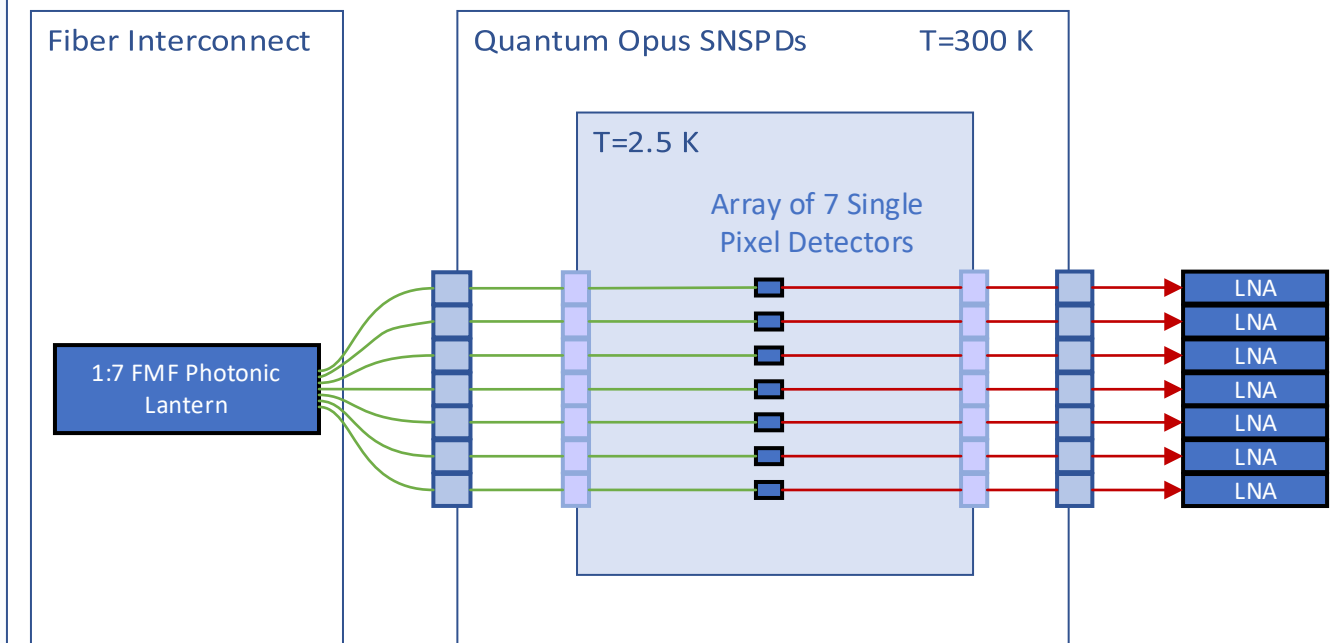
- **FMFs:**
 - 20 μm graded-index core
 - NA: 0.19
 - 6 LP-modes
- **MMF input:**
 - 55 μm
 - 42 total modes

Detectors:

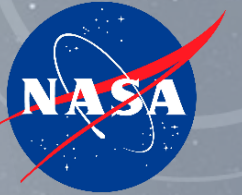
- **Efficiency: 80-82%**
- **Dark count rate: 3 kcps**
- **Rise time: 850 ps**
- **$1/e$ reset time: 15 ns**
- **Jitter: 60-80 ps FWHM**



Photonic Lantern & 7 Single Pixel Detectors



Fiber Interconnect and Detectors: FMF + 16-Channel Detector Array



FMF:

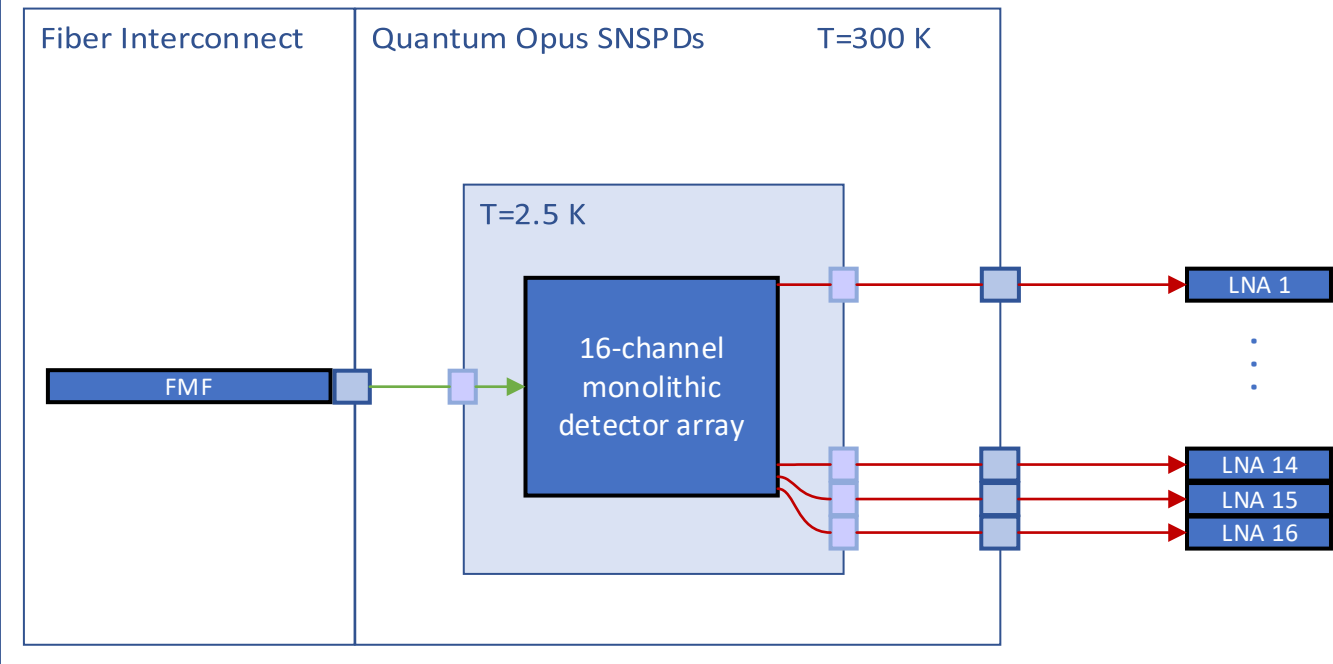
- 20 μm graded-index core
- NA: 0.19
- 6 LP-modes

Detectors:

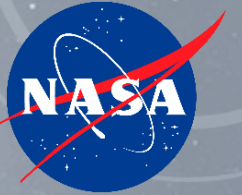
- Efficiency: 83%
- Dark count rate: 3-10 kcps
- Rise time: 500 ps
- $1/e$ reset time: 5-8 ns
- Jitter: 75-95 ps FWHM



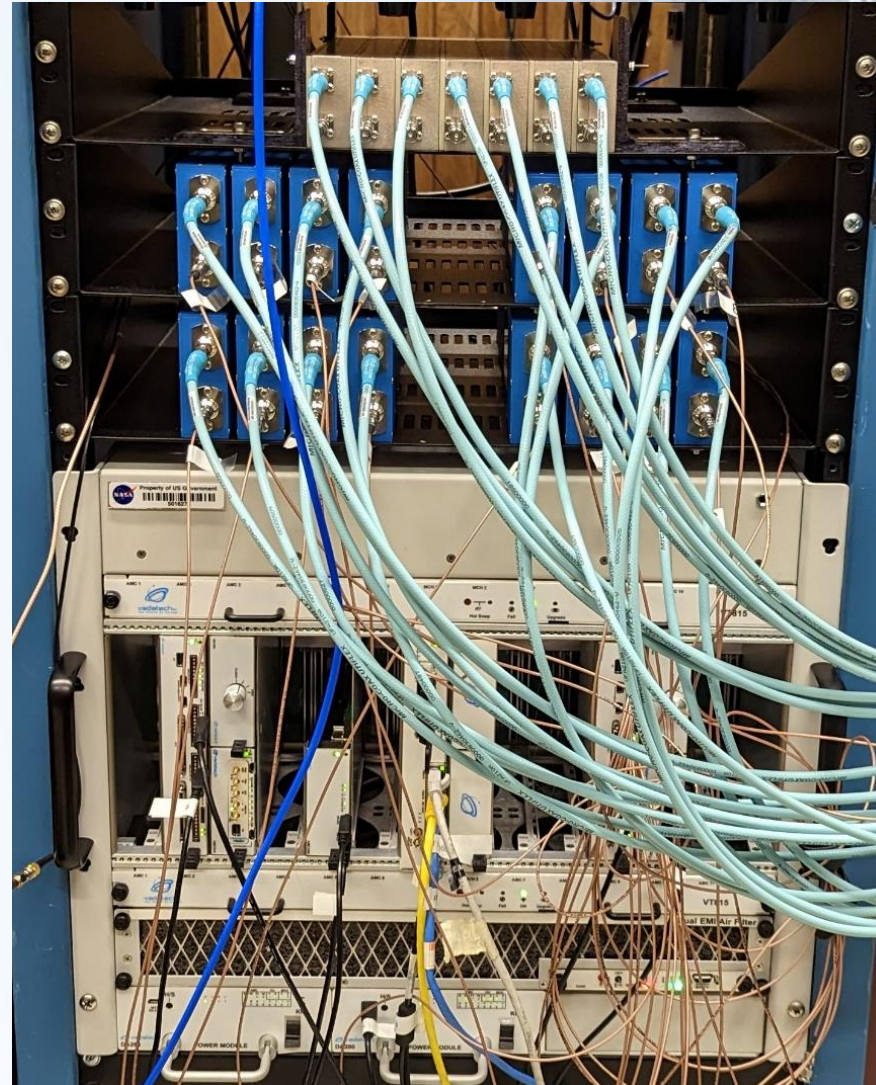
Few Mode Fiber & 16-Channel Monolithic Detector Array



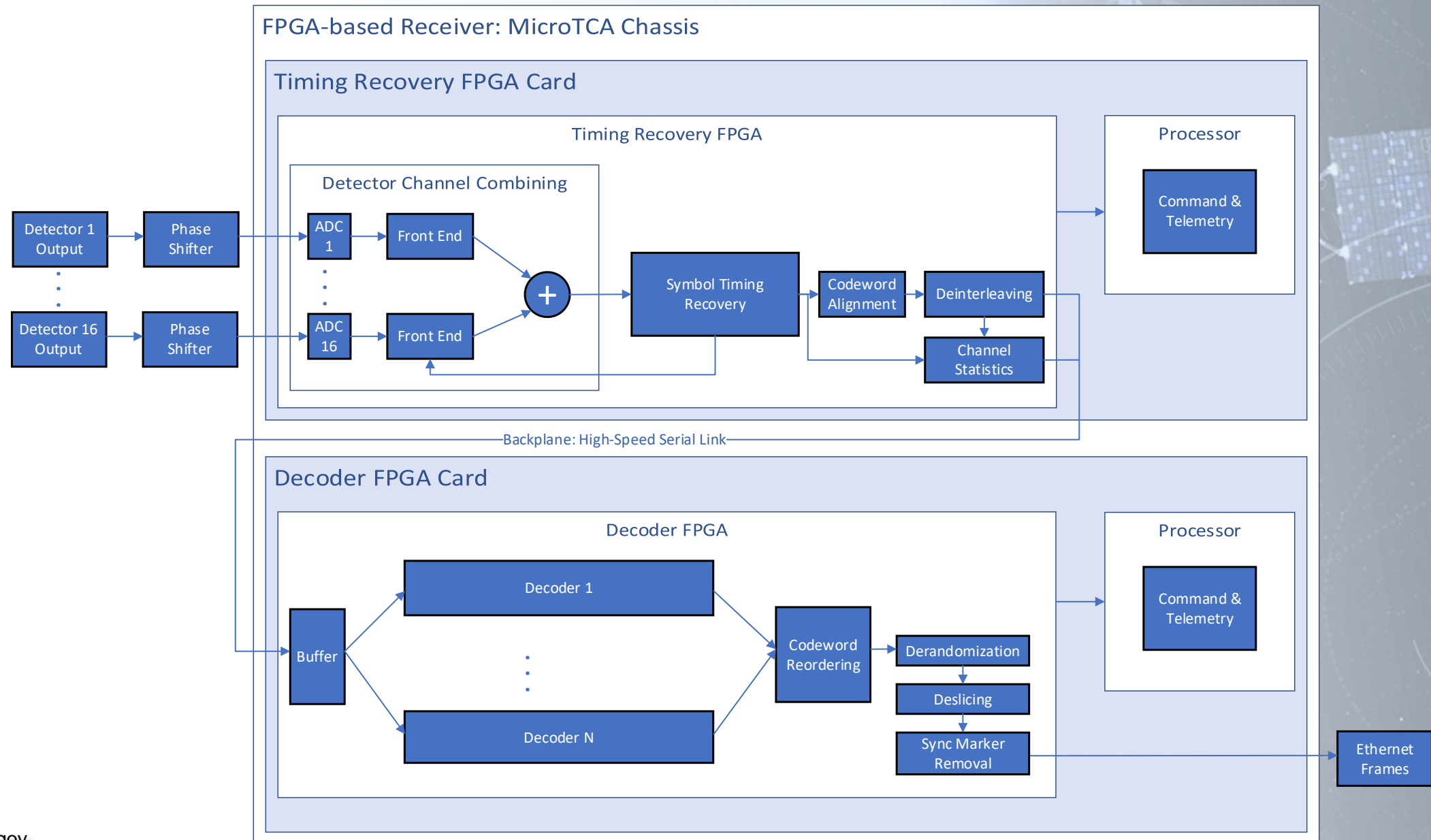
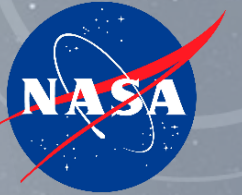
FPGA-based Receiver



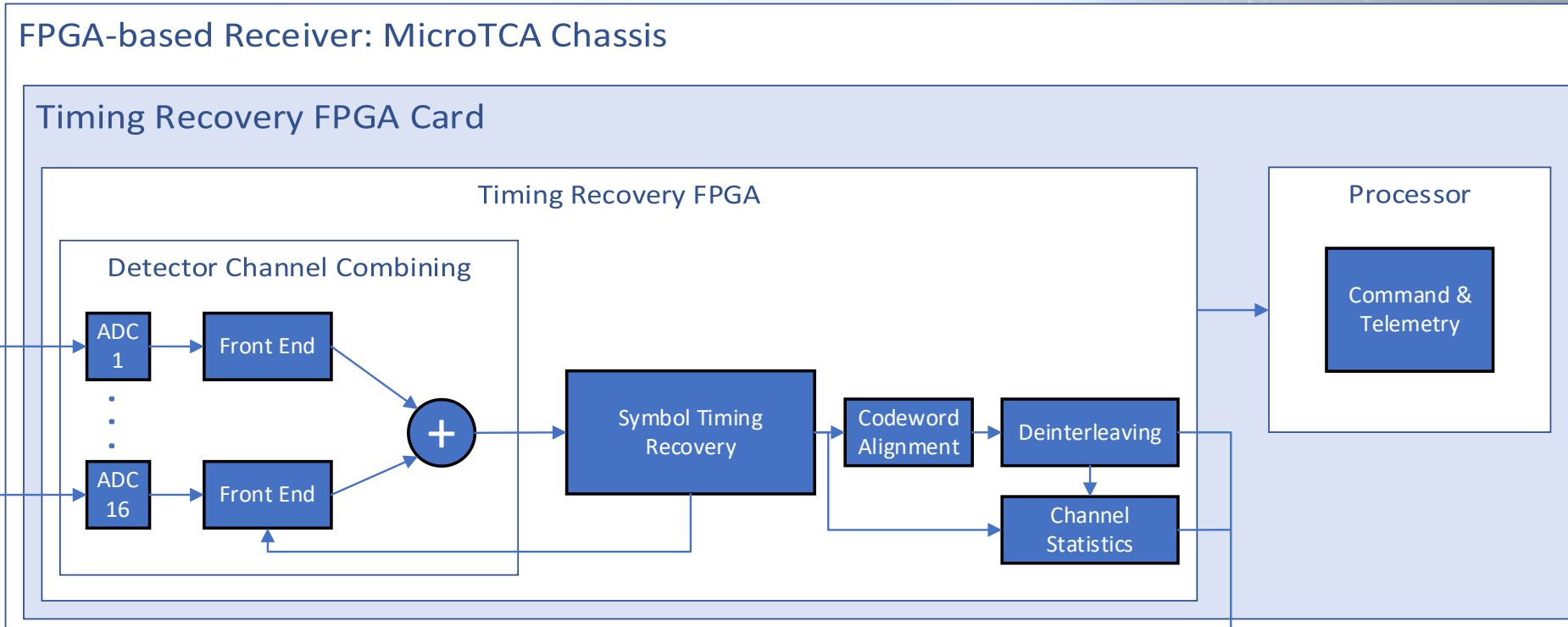
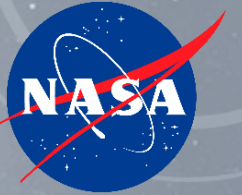
- COTS MicroTCA development platform
- Command/telemetry interface is through HTTP interface built on Space Telecommunications Radio System Architecture



FPGA-based Receiver

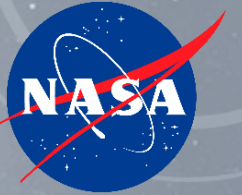


Timing Recovery FPGA

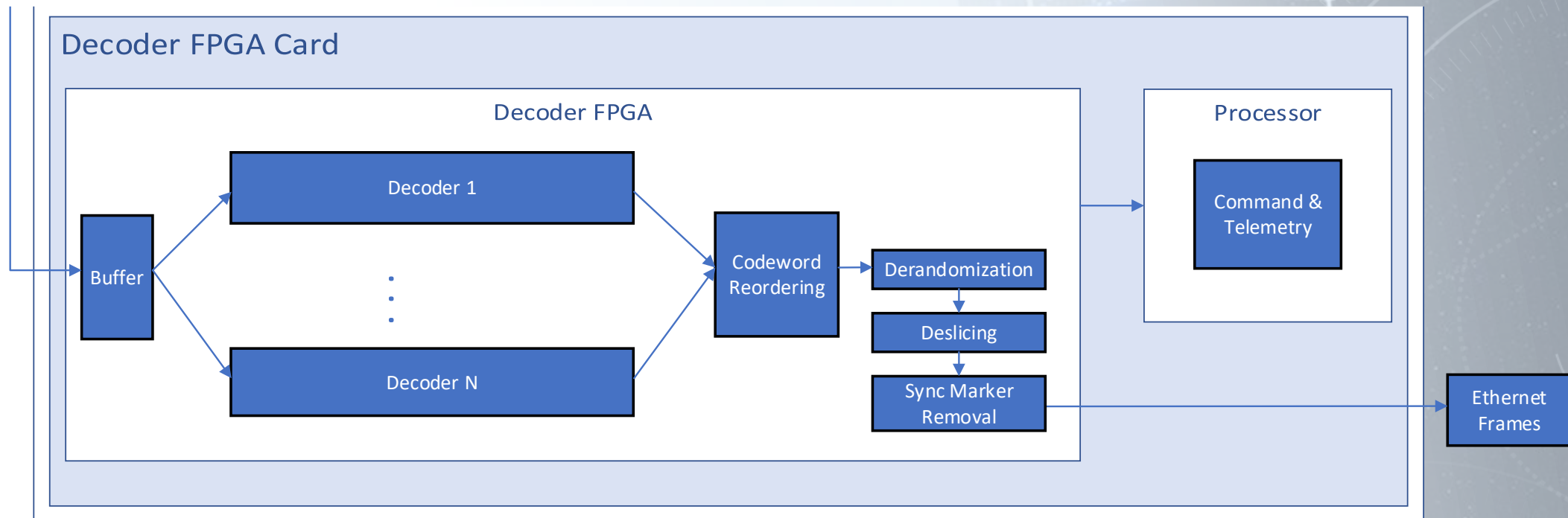


- **Xilinx Radio Frequency System-on-Chip (RFSoc) FPGA with 16 ADCs**
- **Time alignment with mechanical phase shifters**
- **Performs channel combining, photon counting, symbol timing recovery, codeword alignment, convolutional deinterleaving**
- **Calculates channel statistics to send to Decoder FPGA**

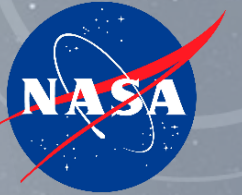
Decoder FPGA



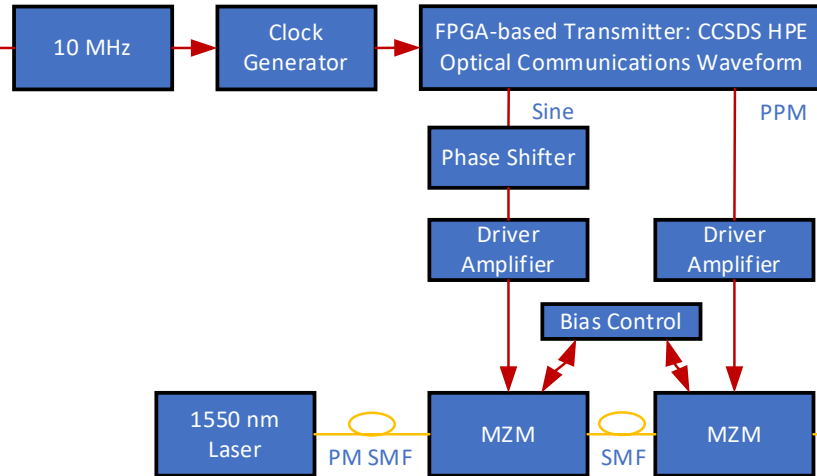
- Calculates 8-bit slot log-likelihood ratios
- Performs BCJR iterative decoding and queuing and reordering for multiple decoder instances
- Test mode allows independent characterization of decoder FPGA



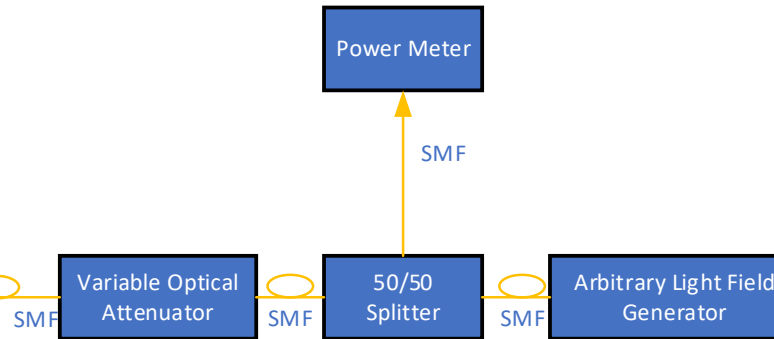
Test Setup



Test Optical Transmitter



Path Loss Emulation

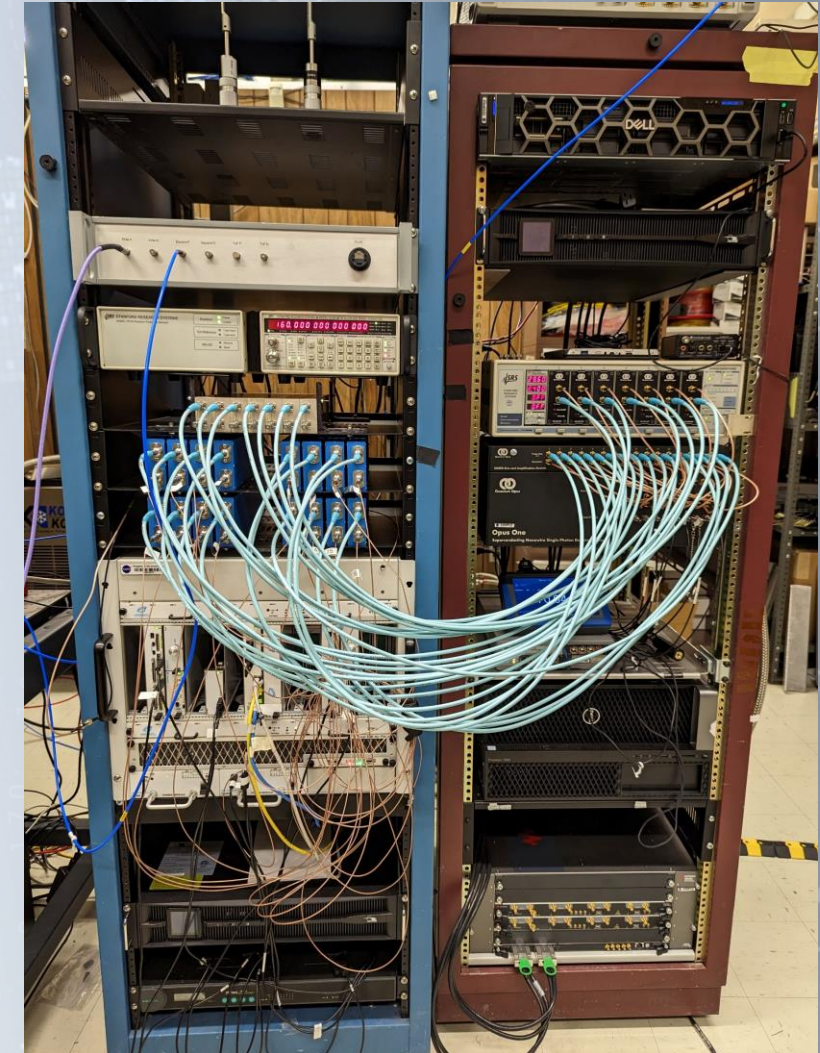
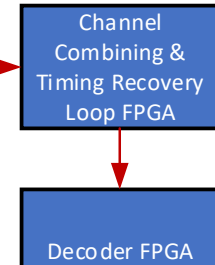


Real Time Optical Receiver

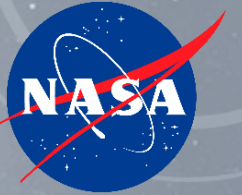
Fiber/Detector Subsystem



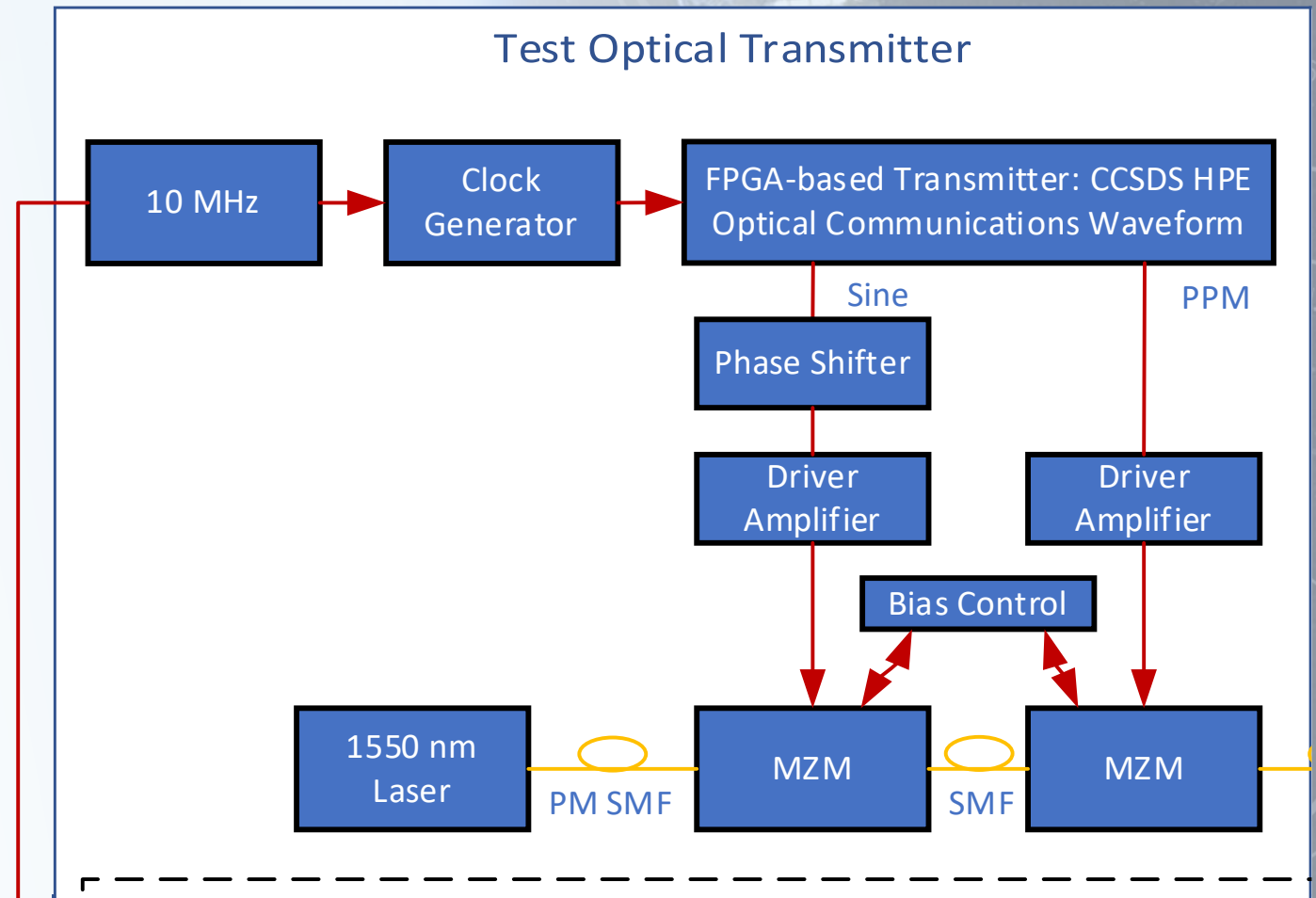
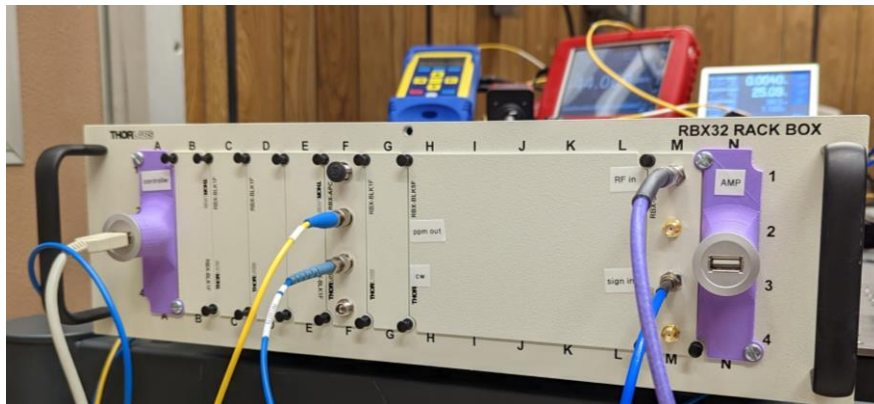
FPGA-based Receive Modem



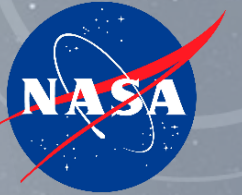
Test Optical Transmitter



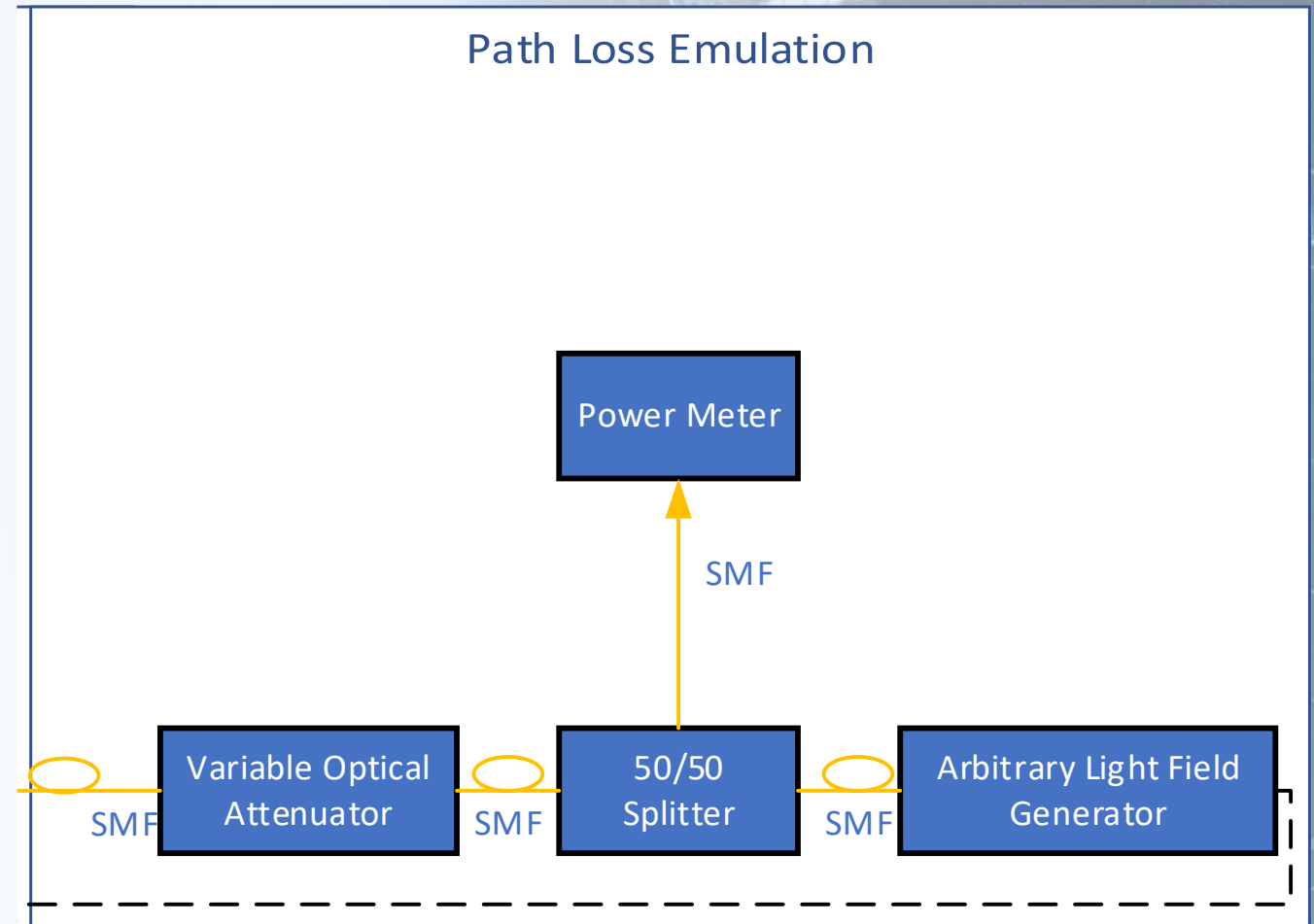
- **Sine and PPM signal generated by FPGA**
 - Enables testing with Doppler Rate
- **Pulse carving configuration implemented with 2 Mach Zehnder Modulators**
- **Bias control algorithm:**
 - Gradient descent with five-point stencil derivative



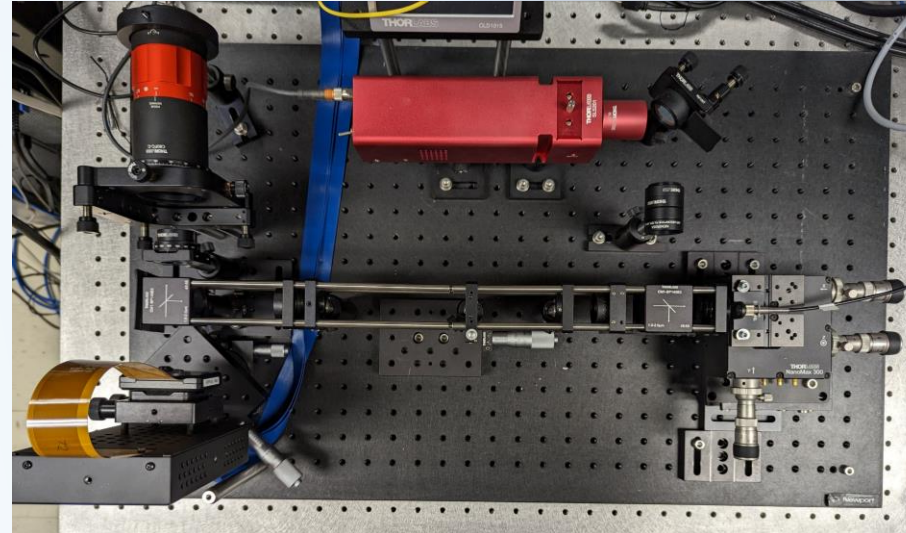
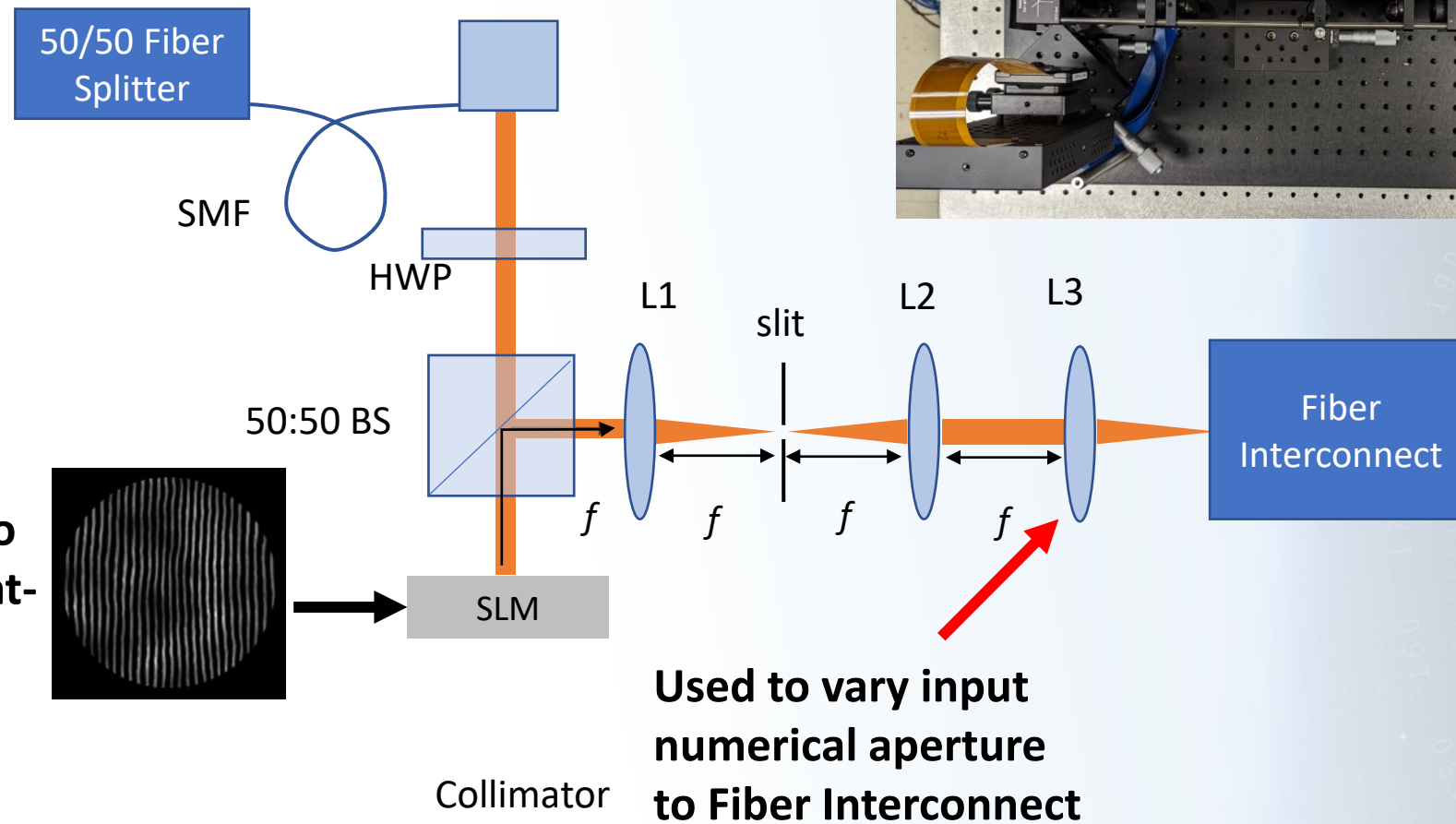
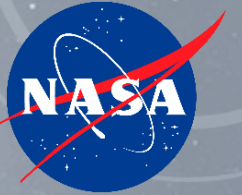
Path Loss Emulation



- **VOA used for free-space path loss**
- **Arbitrary Light Field Generator: flat-top generated for input to the fiber interconnect**
- **Tests completed without added atmospheric turbulence**
- **Fiber/detector testing was completed with emulated atmospheric turbulence***



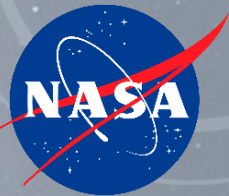
Arbitrary Light Field Generator



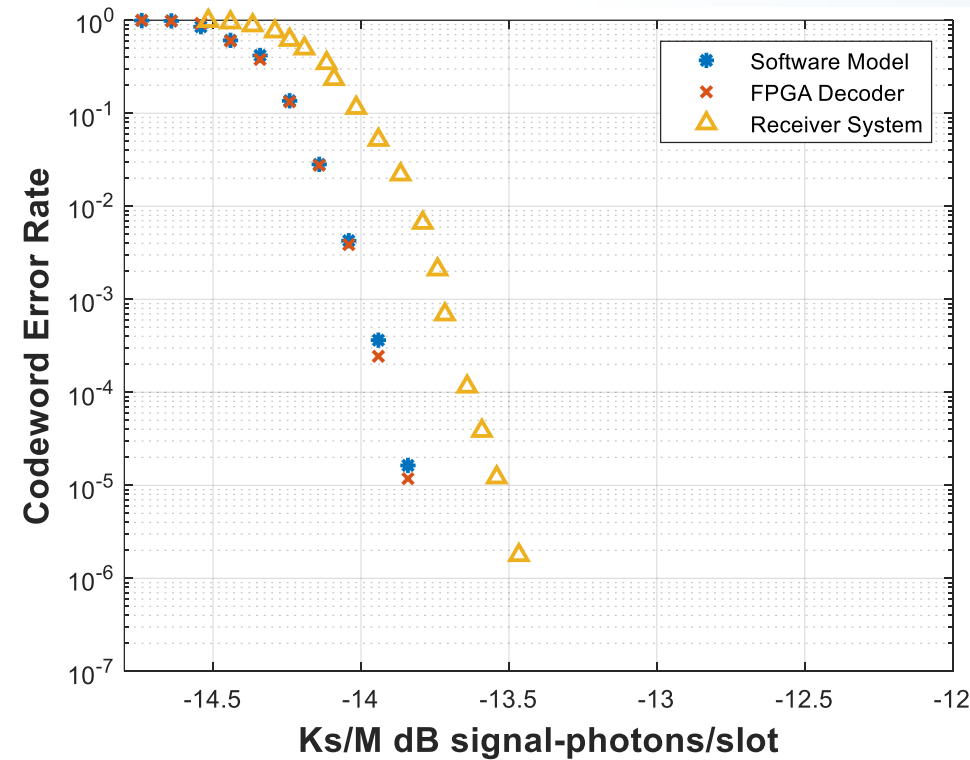
Hologram to
generate flat-
top beam

Used to vary input
numerical aperture
to Fiber Interconnect

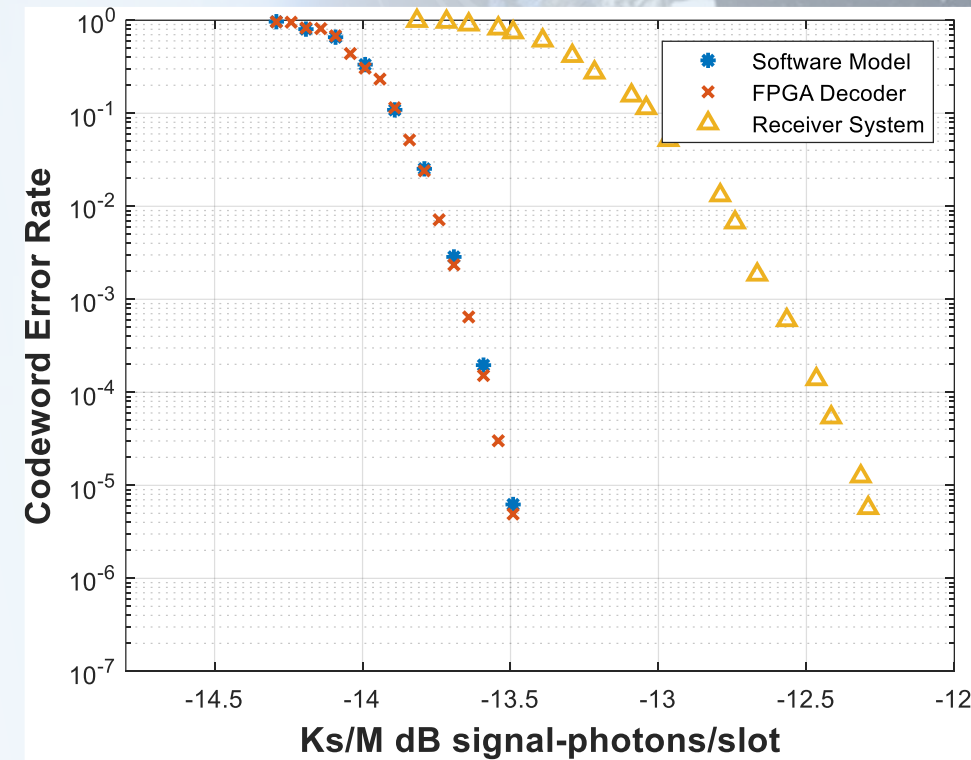
Codeword Error Rate Curve Results – PPM-16, Code Rate 1/3, 133 Mbps



Photonic Lantern + 7 Single-pixel Detectors



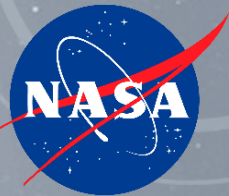
FMF + 16-pixel Detector Array



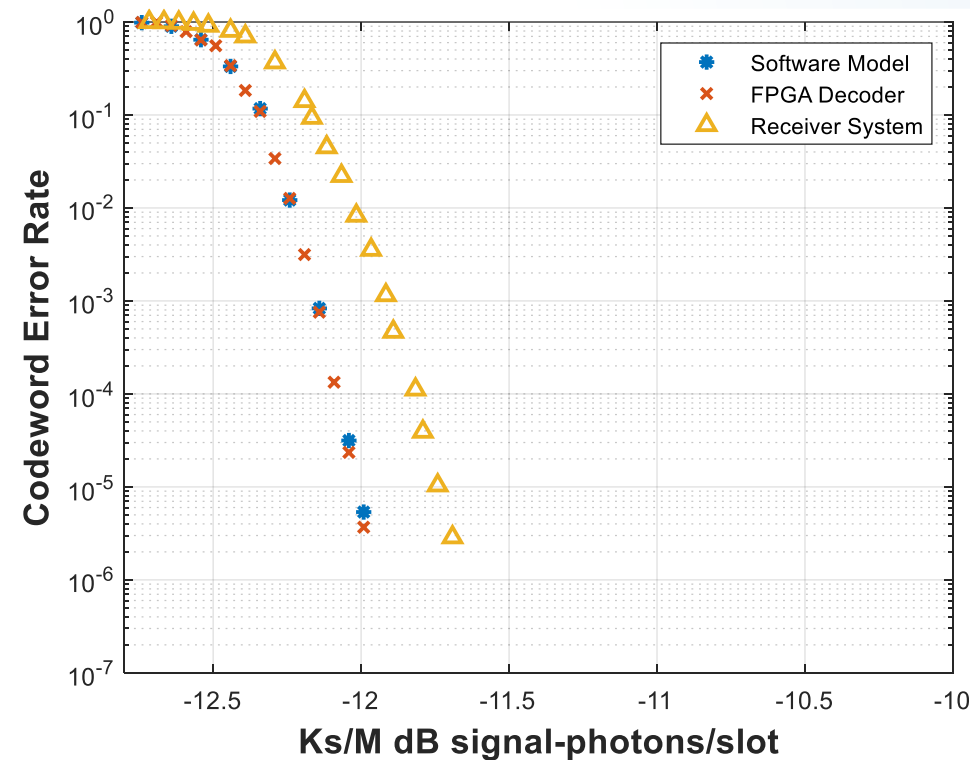
When operating where the photonic lantern numeric aperture is matched to turbulence conditions, it is expected that both architectures will perform similarly.

Detector Jitter & FPGA Implementation Loss (dB)		Fiber & Detector Loss (dB)		Measured K _b at 10 ⁻⁵ CWER (dB photons/slot)		Required Input Power at 10 ⁻⁵ CWER (dBm)	
PL	A	PL	A	PL	A	PL	A
0.3	1.2	8.0	3.2	-27.2	-22.0	-72.2	-75.5

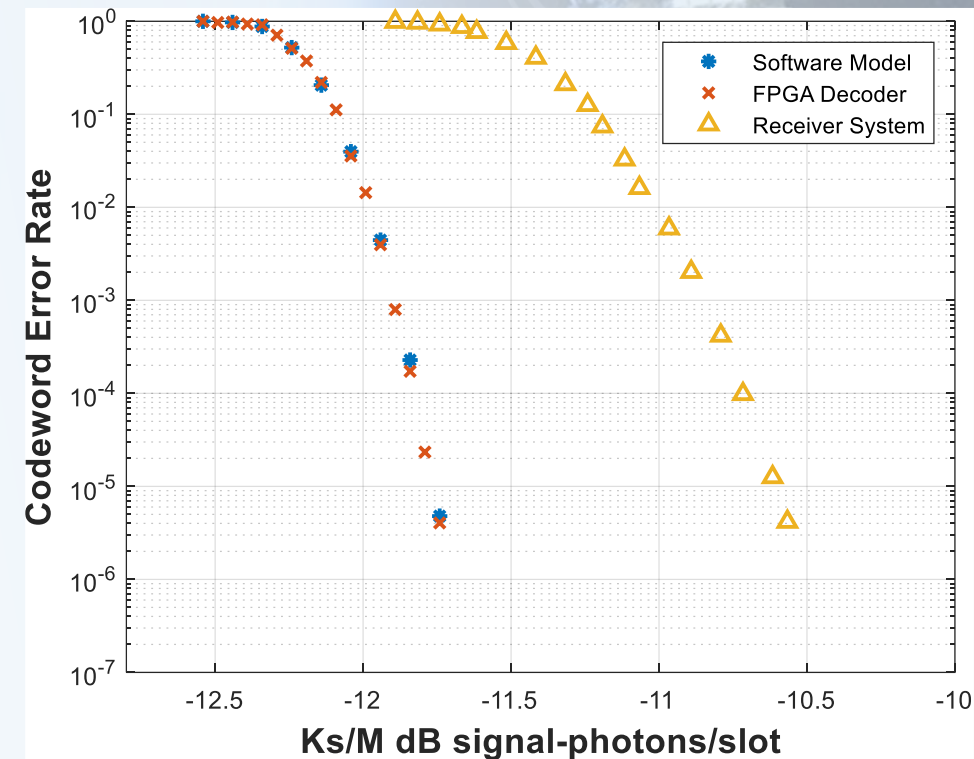
Codeword Error Rate Curve Results –PPM-16, Code Rate 1/2, 200 Mbps



Photonic Lantern + 7 Single-pixel Detectors



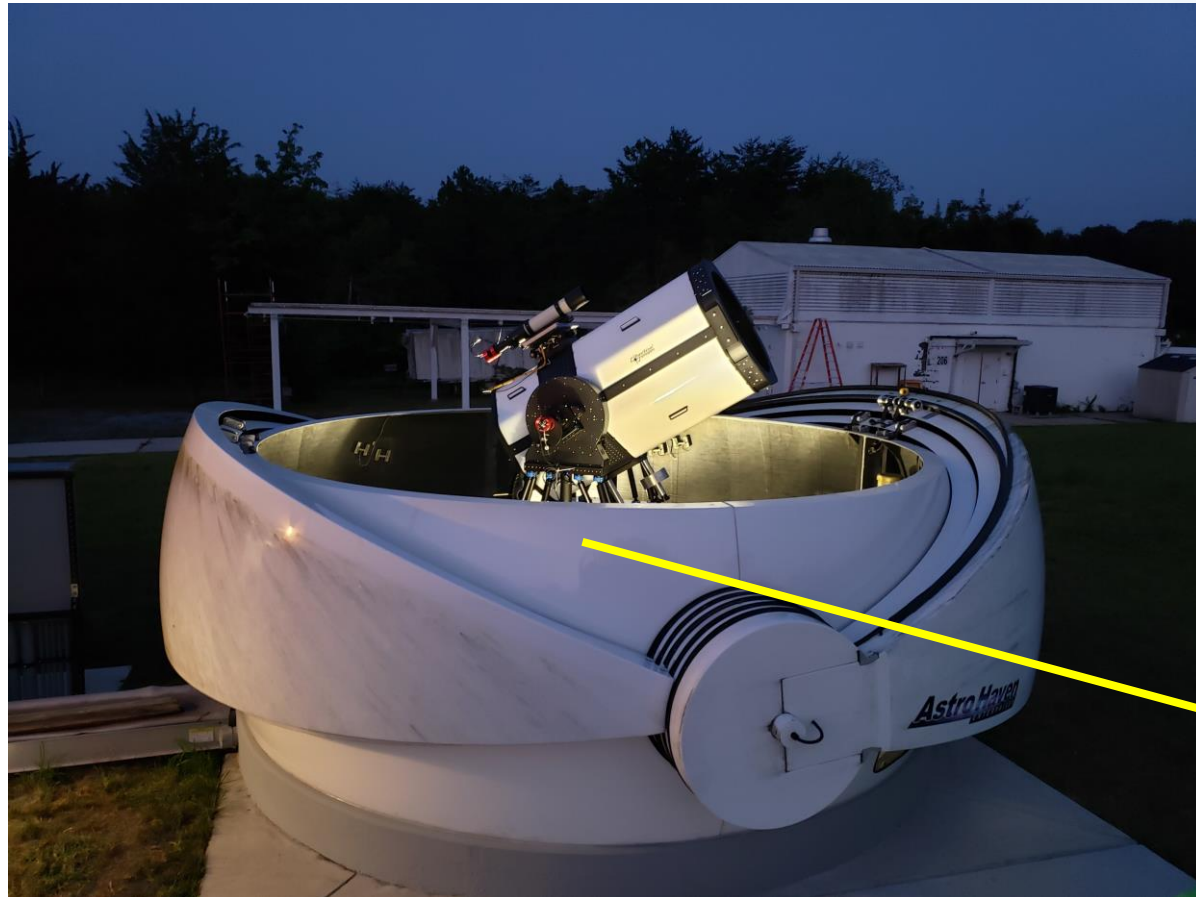
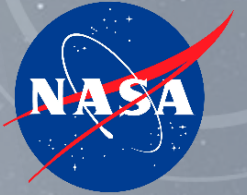
FMF + 16-pixel Detector Array



When operating where the photonic lantern numeric aperture is matched to turbulence conditions, it is expected that both architectures will perform similarly.

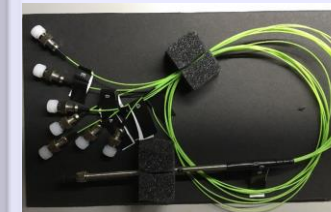
Detector Jitter & FPGA Implementation Loss (dB)		Fiber & Detector Loss (dB)		Measured K_b at 10^{-5} CWER (dB photons/slot)		Required Input Power at 10^{-5} CWER (dBm)	
PL	A	PL	A	PL	A	PL	A
0.3	1.2	9.6	3.5	-24.7	-20.8	-68.7	-73.5

Receiver will be demonstrated at the NASA GSFC Low Cost Optical Terminal*



Light is coupled from the backend optics into the fiber interconnect

Real Time Optical Receiver



Fiber Interconnect



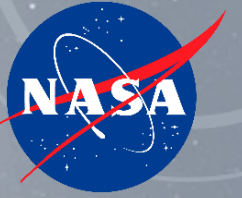
COTS
SNSPD
Detectors



FPGA-based
receiver:
Channel
Combining
and Receive
Waveform

Optical ground station components provided by NASA GSFC LCOT: dome, telescope, back-end optics (includes tracking and pointing)

Conclusion



- A photon-counting ground receiver has been developed and tested for several CCSDS HPE modes.
 - Two fiber/detector architectures were prototyped
- When operating in an optical ground station where the photonic lantern numeric aperture is matched to turbulence conditions, it is expected that both architectures will perform similarly.



Thank You!

www.nasa.gov/SCaN